

TWO GARBAGE CREMATORIES ARE FAVORED BY COUNCILMAN BAKER

Fourth Ward Man Opposes Barge System of Refuse Collection.

"Unquestionably the city should have two crematories, one on each side of the river," said Councilman George L. Baker, after the last meeting of the council. "The site selected by the health board, at the foot of Sullivan's gulch, is a good one, I think, for the east side burner."

"I am most emphatically opposed to the barge system of collection, as advocated by some of the people who want new garbage destroyers. The plan that has been suggested of carting all the garbage of the city to the waterfront and there reloading it on barges to be floated down the river to a crematory to be built at some point below the city is the worst I have yet heard. In the first place this system would prove very expensive as the work of transporting the refuse would involve two operations, one of loading the barges after the collection of debris by scavenger wagons and the next of hoisting the contents of the barge up into the hopper of the burner. Then in case of a blockade on the river or if for some other reason passage down the stream were obstructed there you would have the waterfront littered with a rotting mass of filth."

I am not decided yet just how we ought to proceed in this important matter. Of certain details, however, I have thought long and earnestly. I think the collection of the garbage should be made with hermetically sealed cans and alight wagon boxes, which could be flushed with steam after being emptied, and thus kept in a sanitary condition.

George L. Baker.

"All the equipment, I think, should be furnished by the city and the property owners should be made to pay a monthly charge for the collection service. I suppose the best way to raise the money for a garbage burner plant would be by creating a bond issue."

Proportional Representation With Single Member Districts

By H. Denlinger.

A number of systems of proportional representation have been brought out from time to time within the past 50 years and some of these are now in practical operation in the election systems of Belgium and Switzerland and more recently, in the Australian colony of Tasmania. The idea itself has been enthusiastically endorsed by many able statesmen and economists, among others by John Stuart Mill.

There is one general objection, however, to all systems which have so far been brought out, and that is that they all require large plural districts, or districts returning several members, to make them available. All writers and advocates of these systems have insisted that, single member districts were impossible with proportional representation. Districts returning from five to fifteen members are advised, and some writers have gone so far as to urge the abolition of all district divisions so as to allow the entire legislative assembly to be elected at large. It is argued that the gain of the complete ideal of proportional representation is of more importance than any interference this abolition of districts might have with local representation; and, as to the disadvantage of the system, the state could be cut up into districts, and especially single member districts, and the entire assembly elected by the people, they have uniformly insisted on the abolition of the districts as a preliminary to the introduction of their system.

For Dense Populations.
Plural member districts are, I think, more adapted to thickly settled countries than to those with sparse populations, scattered over wide areas. In Belgium, Switzerland and Japan, where proportional representation has been established on the most extensive scale, the population is dense and the area is small. Hence there was no serious objection to the consolidation of districts.

But in the new colony of Tasmania, when the system was first brought to be introduced, very serious objections were raised to this combining of districts, especially the outlying rural and stockraising districts. Then the law was made to provide that only in those districts returning more than two legislative members should the law apply. So in that country proportional representation prevails only in those districts returning more than one member, and the proportion is sustained only as to each district apart from the others.

Most of the counties of Oregon are single member districts, that is, districts from which but one legislative member is elected. Some of the larger counties, however, return from one to five members and Multnomah county returns 12. I believe that the drift of public sentiment is inclined toward dividing these larger districts into smaller ones, rather than combining the smaller ones. The Republican convention has declared for single districts, as far as Multnomah county is concerned, and more significant still, the state senate is on record as favoring single districts. A bill is now before the legislature providing for single member districts for all of Oregon.

Conflict of Sentiment.
It thus appears there is a conflict of sentiment between those who would establish the single district system for the purposes of more complete local representation, and those who, on the other hand, for the sake of proportional representation, would abolish the single districts and combine them in larger plural ones. That is to say, there is this hitch, providing it is true, as the writers insist, that plural districts are necessary for proportional representation.

But, it is the latter statement that is open to challenge. I shall now endeavor to show that plural districts are not necessary for proportional representation; that the question of the proper manner of districting the state—as whether they should be single or plural—is a question apart from that of proportional representation and should not be confused with it; that there should be no conflict between these ideas and that it is entirely feasible to have state wide proportional representation with any kind of arrangement of districts, even to single member districts throughout.

Provisions of Amendment.

In the first place let us look at our new constitutional amendment bearing on this subject.

It provides among other things: "Every qualified elector resident in his precinct and registered as may be required by law, may vote for one person under the title for each office. This means, in respect to voting for members of the legislature, that each voter may vote for one candidate only, no matter how many may be on the ticket. In single member districts it has always

been the custom to vote for only one candidate, even under the law as it was before this amendment, but in districts from which several members are elected, the electors have always voted for as many members as were to be elected from the district. But under this amendment the elector will have but one vote whether he vote in a single district or a plural one.

The effect will be that the total number of votes cast for representatives will be the number of electors voting. If this fact is kept in mind it will be easier to understand the outline of the plan, which will be presented in the next paragraph.

To introduce state wide party representation in Oregon and at the same time preserve our district representation, the following outline must be observed:

All nominations to be made at the primaries within each district just as at present.

The vote for legislators to be returned for counting to the state board of canvassers.

Distribution of Seats.

After the proportion of members to which each party or independent voting group is entitled in the state as a whole, has been determined by the simple rules of proportion, the seats are to be distributed among the districts and to the candidates of the various parties according to the following simple rules:

(1) Those candidates in each party who will have received the highest number of votes in their own party, no matter in what district they live, up to the full number of seats such party is entitled to, shall be declared elected, except:

(2) If it should happen that two or more candidates of the same district, have each received votes enough to entitle them to a seat, then, of these, only those shall be considered as finally elected who have received the highest number of votes in such district, up to the full number of members the district is entitled to. That is to say, supposing in Marion county, which by law is only entitled to five members, should, at a given election, have seven candidates of various parties, each so popular as to receive votes enough to be elected, as far as the party was concerned; in that case the five having the highest number of individual votes would be the ones elected. This is to prevent more candidates being elected from a district than the district would be entitled to by law.

(3) The law otherwise elected candidates to any party or group by reason of their defeat in their districts, as aforesaid, is to be made good to that party or group by the substitution of other candidates, within such parties or groups who stand next highest on their lists and who have made good within their respective districts.

Gives Proper Representation.

By following these simple rules exact proportional representation will be obtained for every political party and voting group and at the same time every portion of the state will be properly represented through its districts. It is a mistake to call a system of districting the state with proportional representation. Any system of districting will answer with the proposed system although it is probable that if single member districts were established throughout the state, it would greatly simplify the situation.

It is not necessary that the vote be taken at large with this system; although, as to this point, I believe the results would be better if the voter could vote at large.

Local representation is one of the essentials of democracy and should be preserved at all hazards, but I see no reason why a voter, in a particular district, should be compelled to select his representative right from the immediate neighborhood in which he happens to reside. He ought to have the right, if he chooses to exercise it, to select his representative from any section of the state, as he might select his doctor or lawyer.

Let the state, then, be divided into single member districts, if thought best, and let each political party make its nominations in the districts under the direct primary, just as at present; but when it comes to the final election, give the elector a free hand in making his selection for representative, among the candidates of all the districts.

But at all events, the proposed system will give to each district its one representative, (if we have single member districts) and at the same time proportional representation.

Let me add in conclusion, that elaborate systems about "quotas" and machinery for transferring "excess" votes from one district to another are unnecessary and only add complications to a system which need be simple enough if rightly introduced.

Portland, Jan. 30.



Buck's Steel Ranges

embrace those features found only in the most modern ranges and many special features. Oven doors and racks are white enameled. Fireboxes are constructed to meet local fuel conditions, having duplex grates for both wood or coal. Ovens are built so that they cannot warp or buckle and are so ventilated that an even heat is assured.

The range bodies are of heavy polished blue steel, all in one piece and backed by heavy asbestos. The sizes of Buck's ovens range from fourteen inches to twenty inches.

\$43.50 Buck's "Century" Ranges.....	\$33.35
\$52.50 Buck's "Century" Ranges.....	\$40.00
\$47.50 Buck's "Chief" Ranges.....	\$35.65
\$52.50 Buck's "Chief" Ranges.....	\$39.35
\$57.50 Buck's "Chief" Ranges.....	\$43.15
\$62.50 Buck's "Chief" Ranges, with reservoirs.....	\$46.85
\$67.50 Buck's "Chief" Ranges, with reservoirs.....	\$50.65
\$53.50 Buck's "Empress" Ranges.....	\$40.50
\$58.50 Buck's "Empress" Ranges.....	\$43.90
\$63.50 Buck's "Empress" Ranges.....	\$47.50
\$68.50 Buck's "Empress" Ranges.....	\$51.40
\$68.50 Buck's "Empress" Ranges, with reservoirs.....	\$51.40
\$73.50 Buck's "Empress" Ranges, with reservoirs.....	\$55.15

Buck's Cook Stoves

possess the same constructive features as embodied in the Buck's ranges. From the most inexpensive to the very best cook stove is to be found the white enameled oven door and rack—one of the many distinctive features that serve to distinguish Buck's from all others. Every possible kind and size of cooking stove is embraced in this line. Ovens range in size from fourteen to twenty inches.

\$12.00 Buck's "Beauty" Cook Stoves for.....	\$9.00
\$16.50 Buck's "Beauty" Cook Stoves for.....	\$11.50
\$21.50 Buck's "Rival" Cook Stoves.....	\$15.50
\$25.00 Buck's "Rival" Cook Stoves.....	\$18.00
\$23.50 Buck's "Pilot" Cook Stoves.....	\$19.00
\$27.50 Buck's "Pilot" Cook Stoves.....	\$21.00
\$25.00 Buck's "Pearl" Cook Stoves.....	\$19.25
\$31.00 Buck's "Pearl" Cook Stoves.....	\$23.50
\$32.50 Buck's "Choice" Cook Stoves.....	\$26.00
\$36.50 Buck's "Choice" Cook Stoves.....	\$28.50
\$47.50 Buck's "Choice" Cook Stoves.....	\$31.50
\$50.00 Buck's "Extra" Cook Stoves, with reservoir, for.....	\$38.50
\$52.50 Buck's "Extra" Cook Stoves, with reservoir, for.....	\$40.00

CLOSE-OUT SALE OF THE BUCK'S STOVES AND RANGES

A sale which we have inaugurated with the intention of closing out our entire line of stoves and ranges bearing the Buck's trade mark—the greatest range and stove-buying opportunity ever offered in this city. The completeness of the Buck's line, which includes every size and style of range, cook stove or heater, together with the many distinctive and superior features in construction, design and finish has placed it in the front rank of the world's most modern stove products. Intending buyers of a satisfactory range, cook stove or heater should not fail to take advantage of this exceptional offer.

Buck's Airtight Heaters

are made in several sizes, for burning wood. The most economical and satisfactory airtight heaters made.

\$7.75 Airtight Heaters for.....	\$5.75
\$9.25 Airtight Heaters for.....	\$7.00
\$11.50 Airtight Heaters for.....	\$7.90
\$13.25 Airtight Heaters for.....	\$9.50
\$15.50 Airtight Heaters for.....	\$11.50

Buck's Viola Heaters

will burn either wood or coal—attractively designed and finished.

\$11.50 "Viola" Heaters for.....	\$7.90
----------------------------------	--------

Buck's Oak Heater

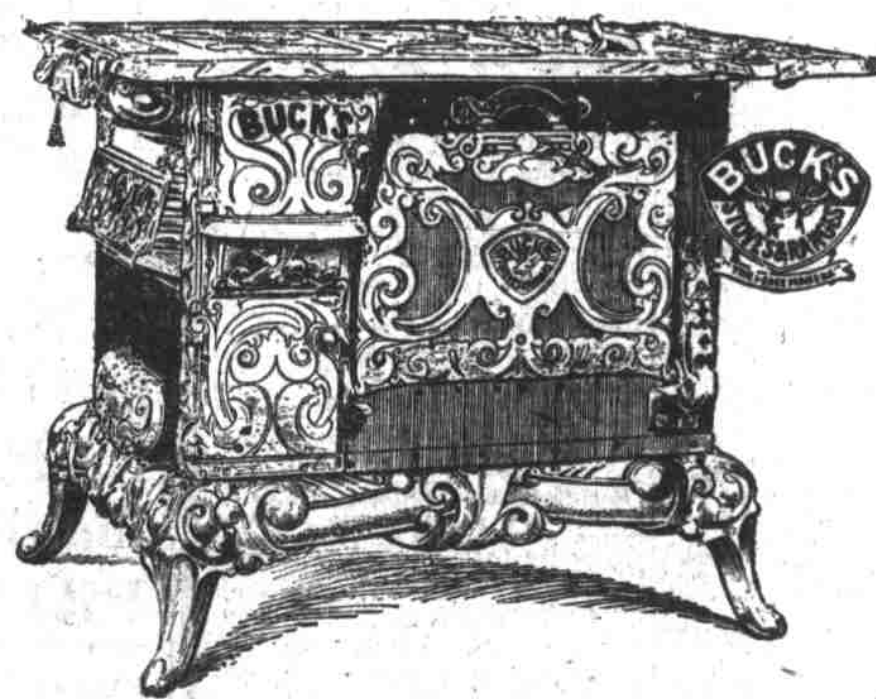
in several sizes—burn either wood or coal.

\$14.50 Oak Heaters for.....	\$11.90
\$16.50 Oak Heaters for.....	\$11.50
\$18.50 Oak Heaters for.....	\$14.50

Buck's Hot Blast Heaters

The most wonderful and most economical of all heaters is the "Buck's Hot Blast." It burns either coal or wood and will reduce your fuel bill one-third. Will hold fire for twenty-eight hours.

\$25.00 Hot Blast Heaters for.....	\$18.00
\$30.00 Hot Blast Heaters for.....	\$22.50
\$35.00 Hot Blast Heaters for.....	\$26.25
\$39.50 Hot Blast Heaters for.....	\$28.50
\$42.50 Hot Blast Heaters for.....	\$29.75



Columbia
U.S. Gov. Inspected Est. 158.
Pure lard is a natural shortening pronounced by food experts superior to vegetable products. "Columbia" brand always pleases, and costs no more.

ALL LEADING DEALERS
Pioneer Dealers of the Pacific
PORTLAND OREGON

Meat Co.
Pioneer Dealers of the Pacific
PORTLAND OREGON

TULL & GIBBS
COMPLETE
HOUSEFURNISHERS

MAIL ORDERS AND INQUIRIES
WILL RECEIVE OUR PROMPT
AND CAREFUL ATTENTION

ILLUSTRATIONS OF RANGES
STOVES AND HEATERS WILL
BE MAILED ON REQUEST